Commissioner of Corporations Tells Them to "Sell Commodities, Not Litho-graphed liabilities"—"Regulation" lay indicate Destruction, Thoman Says.

Herbert Knox Smith, United States Commissioner of Corrorations, came up from Washington yesterday to tell the members of the Manufacturers Association of New York, assembled at the fifteenth annual banquet in the Union League Club, Brooklyn, just where the Government and his derartment of the Government stood in the matter of trust busting. Mr. Smith effaced himself in large measure in the detailing of these matters and dwelt particularly'ur on where President Roosevelt stood. Some of the ar cakers who followed him did not agree with the attitude either of Mr. Smith or Mr. Roosevelt.

A represe tative gathering of the manufacturers of the large cities throughout the State was prese t. President Robert J. McFarland of the State association acted as toastmaster. James W. Van Cleave, preside t of the National Manufacturers Association, the parent body, sat with President McFarland at the guests table. Others who also had places of honor were William M. Calder, Prof. A. W. Kirchway, Almet Reed Latson, president of the Ur ion Learue Club; Henry B. Macfarland William McCarroll William H. McElroy, Commissioner Smith, Judge Leroy D. Thoman and George E. Waldo.

In an introductory speech President McFarland reviewed briefly the progress of the association in the year past and discussed the trade outlook, particularly in reference to the recent financial stringency. Then he introduced Commissioner Smith as one who had come to tell the manufacturers the progress that was being made by the Government in disciplining some of the bad boys among the trusts.

Mr. Smith reviewed briefly the litigation that had been instituted in the last year by the Attorney-General's office in pursuance of the investi ations of the bureau of corporations. Then he drew some deductions from the fundamentals of the trust situation.

"The corporation system has greatly inoreased personal power," said Commissioner Smith, "even while it has greatly decreased personal responsibility. As the bureau over which I am in charge has had ample opportu ity to discover, the marager or board of managers of a corporation possessing a very small interest when com-pared to the interests of the stockholders can rule a corporation to personal advan-tage by deviaus tricks of which the stock-holders know nothing. With such meagre personal responsibility restraining them as these men have and with the tremendous power of wealth behind them to competitors or manipulate the affairs of their own corporation it is not within human nature's restraint that opportunities al-lowed under unrestrained corporations

should be allowed to pass unused.

"No group of men can control a great
business and say that it is their private
aftair when the method of doing business
makes the whole nation interested in what make s the whole bation interest d in what they are doing. The evils arising out of certain variet is of corporation management thave coased to be come spisodes; they have establish den issue. It is the duty of the Burrau of Corporations to fight for the homesty of the nation's business.

"Receivelt is the best friend of business success that the country has to-day," con-

success that the country has to-day," continued Mr. Smith, and cheens greeted his assertion. "The President's aim is to maintain a machinery of business that is built on merit and sound principles and not upon fraud and favor. He wants men— men like you—to make and sell real com-modities, not lithographed liabilities."

The s caker went on to say that President esevelt had not started out to play the bull in the china stop but to arouse an inderstanding of the evils that he is seeking

"This is no one man's work," continued the speaker. "Nor is it the work of several men. It is the work of a generation. The work is not done easily; it can not be done easily. Where there is rower there a fight for rower is going to be waged. That fight is now on. You witness the evil deeds of it in the arreals by the corrorations to porular rassions, rsorts to technical litithe courts, subsidized editorials

and boughten press agencies. The corporations have raised the speclous riea that they should not be prosecuted for the crime of the individual. I know what that mears. If the Government should work on that the ry some \$1,000 clerk would feel the weight of the law and the corporation would go free

Judge Leroy D. Thoman of chicago, who was called upon to sreak on "Dangerous Optlmism." said at the leminning of his speech that he was sorry but that he would have to take issue with "his young friend from Washington.

"It is a dancerous optimism," said he,
"for a people to think that a State can correct the faults of one class of its citi ens directed against another class. And I do not agree with commissioner Smith when he says that the men who complain now of the lack of confidence in the lusiness world are confidence men. The cry is going through the land for 'regulation the insidious word regulation we may eventually indicate destruction.

"If we tell mes that they must do right

and such a thing is right those men will that a way to avoid the eractment. No man is soing to do right for any other reason than that he knows it is right."

The speaker pictured President Roosevelt telling "the man with the check shirt" that perhaps all of the home made things he now uses in his home are sold in Europe. he now uses in his home are sold in Europe for less price than they are here, but that

at the present time he is too busy the trusts to bust the tarin. the trusts to bust the tariff.
Other speckers were J. Sloat Fassett,
A. R. Letson, H. B. M. ofarland, Prof. A. W.
Kirchway, William H. McElroy and President Van Cleave of the National Association. Mr. Van Cleave said:
"The main problem of American manufacturers in 1978 is to increase our foreign

trade fast enough and far enough to keep our mile bus in tad as well as in good times so that our workers can always be fully employed at fair wages. In times of financial trou le, when ho ne consumption falls off, such as we saw in the months of 1977, and such as, though to a much shaller degree, is still with us, the need for new and constantly broadening

markets is es ecially urgent."

President van Cherve gave his heartiest recommendation to the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Beveriage providing a tariff commission to consider the

he said: We want a commission composed of men who have made a special study of economic questions, who will view their task not as Republicans or Democrats, nor as Eastern, Southern or Western men, but as Americans who want to advance the interests of all elements of the population and of all purities and all Demicrats. A tariff based on the report of such a commission would blot our configuration. ission would blot out partisan lines as pure food, the ment inspection, the na-tional quarantine and the rate regulation bills of 1915."

The speaker said that rather than have the tarif revised under any less desirable conditions he would have it remain as it stands at present. He added that he was stands at present. He added that he was not arguing in favor of a general lowering or raising of the tariff schedules. He wanted an adjustment of duties to the facts of the business situation existing at the time the adjustment was made. The speaker referred to labor conditions and the recent activities of the American

"We have all Lotic d," he said, "that some of the heads of the f.d ration are a tting up a new economic principle. They are

be out from the remarky that was must not be out from the research ligh level, no matter how far products may drop in price or how much the market for all sorts of commoditis may diminish. For the special benefit of the small fraction of the propie who are enrolled in the labor unions they are

who are enrolled in the labor unions they are asking that natural laws be suspended.

"This is a class spirit which is hostile to the institutions of a republic and which you and I and all other patriotic Americans must combat. We can never combat this spirit by compromising with it. It will always be so with a question that involves a great principle. And emphatically a great principle of morality and democratic republicanism is assailed by this class spirit which some of the labor union chiefs are raising up. If we have anybody who works on the theory that we can cure or curb this class autooracy of the labor union leaders by compromising with it or union leaders by compromising with it or surrendering to it, let him remember the epitaph which history has written on the work of other great pacificators."

STANDARD OIL REBATE CASE. Slow Progress Made by the Government in

Suit to Annul the Company's Charter. Washington, Jan. 30.-If no greater Government to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Company than has marked the h aring in this city b fore the examiner appointed by the Federal court at St. Louis during the last week a verdict in the case will probably be handed down by the courts some fifty or one hundred years after John D. Rock feller has crased to be a live personality. E. Dana Durand, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, and T. C. M. Schindler, special agent in the Bureau of Corporations, both of whom participated in the Government's inquiries into the practices of Standard Oil, are the only witnesses who have been put on the stand so far.

M. sars. Durand and Schindler are men of figures. All day long they reel off information about railroad tariffs, division sheets, proportionals and differentials, giving from memory the numbers of rate sch dues covering oil shipments fill d with the Interstate Commerce Commission years ago. Moritz hos nthal of Chicago and John G. Milburn of New York, Standard Oil attorneys, who one waggish spectator assisted are drawing fees averaging about \$200 a minute, try to keep up interest, but with-

"The last four days have been the dreariest that I have spent since I engaged in the practice of the law," said Mr. Milburn today, as he announced that he was going New York. "I can't stand this any longer." From present indications the record in the Standard Oil case will be one of the most voluminous ever presented to a Federal court. Box cars are speeding across the country carrying to St. Louis books, papers and accounts, all for use in the case of the Government to annul the charter of the all god monopoly in oil. If Mr. Durand and Mr. Schindler continue to file achieving to great the continue to file achieving to great the continue to file achieving the great that the great continue to file achieving the great continue to the gre Schindler continue to file exhibits to go Mr. Schnder continue to me exhibits to go along with the restimony the far is ex-pressed here that a great part of the rail-road rolling stock of the United States will be pressed into service to transport ma-terial for the record with which the Administration is hop ful of smashing the whole Standard Oil crowd.

To-day th . t stimony of witness Schindor was confined largely to shipm nts of oil between Olean, N. Y., and various interstate d stinations in N w England, all tending to show that pr ferential or secret rates were made for the benefit of Standard

#### CALIFORNIA LAND FRAUD CASES. Item of \$60,000 to Cover Expenses of Trial Stricken Out of Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .-- An item of \$80,000 to cover the ex enses of the trial of Hyde, Diamond and Benson, indicted in the District of Columbia for cons iracy in land fraud cases, was stricken out of the urgent deficiency bill in the House to-day on a oint of order made by Mr. Mann of Illinois. His objection was that the item as re-orted failed to rroyide that half the amount should be borne by the District Treasury. as the law rrovides for ordinary district

ourt ex enditures.

Mr. Tawney, in charge of the bill, and Mr. Livingston of Georgia rointed out that this was entirely a foreign case with which the District had nothing to do, save the fact that in the or inion of the Attorney-General the consummating act in the cons tracy was committed in the General Land Office here. It was not fair to the tax ayers of the District, they contended, that this bur-den should be laid on them, but Mr. Mann was obdurate.

Mr. Livingston expressed the orinion that Attorney-General Bona arte brought the cases to this district because he was afraid that local influence would defeat the rose-cution if the Government went to California,

where the defendants live to try them. This was indignantly s urned by Messrs. Needham and Hayes of that State, who said that these and other alleged cons irators had been indicted at home, one of them tried and convicted there, and they had no doubt if the Government had the necessary evieduce against Hyde and Benson they would also be convicted if tried at the place of their residence as they ought to be.

#### FORTIFICATION OF SUBIG BAY. Joint Army and Navy Board Discusses the Subject Without Result.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The Joint Army and Navy Board held a meeting to-day and for several hours discussed the question of the proposed fortification of Subig Bay, P. I. The board has for some time been split over this question, the army members opposing the fortification of the place, while the navy members contend that it will make an ideal naval station. In support of their contentions the military members of the board claim that it would require an army of 100,000 men to defend the proposed fortifications from a land

attack While in the Philippines Secretary Taft made a personal inspection of the country surrounding Subig Bay and gathered much valuable data is regard to the practicability of fortifying it. It is understood that he has submitted most of this data to the joint board to aid in its consideration of the problem. A mesting of the board will be held again to-morrow, when the discussion will be continued.

# Brig.-Gen. Potts's Assignment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-It is probable that Col. Ramsey D. Potts, who will reach the rank of Brigadier-General to-morrov on the retirement of Brig.-Gen. John M. K. on the retirement of Brig.-Gen. John M. K.
Davis, will be assigned to the command
of the Department of the Gulf. Col. Potts
is now chief of staff of the departmentwith headquarters in Atlanta. The vacancy in the Department of the Columbia
will probably be ulled by the assignment
of Col. Daniel H. Brush, Twenty-fourth
Infantry, who will become a BrigadierGeneral on February 18. Col. Brush is
now on his way back to the United States
from the Philippines.

# Cold Waves, Warm Hearts.

They should go to ether at the thought of thousands of women and children in our city, shivering, hungry, sick, through no tault of their own.

They are sent to us by teachers, doctors, churches, ciry officials, neighbors. An instante: "I am an iron worker lai off two mont's a o. My wife is s.ck: t ere has not been a crun b in out house for two cays. I can t bear to go Lome."

We relieve suffering at once and then try to get people on their feet. \$20,000 are urgently needed for foo '. corl, rent, clothes, bedding, medicine. We have over 2,000 fan ilies in

charge to-day,
R. S. MINTURN, Treas,
R. S. MINTURN, Treas,
R. FULTON CULTING, Pres.
N. Y. Association for Improving the
1843. Condition of the Poor. 1906

REPORTED FAVORABLY WITH COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Instead o the Comptroller of the Currency to Fix the Amount of Emergency Notes to Be Issued, Not to Exceed \$500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The bill introduced by Chairman Aldrich of the Senate Finance Committee, designed to furnish a sufficient supply of emergency notes to meet the demands caused by financial stringencies, was reported to-day to the Senate after having been amended by the Republican members of the committee Senator Aldrich gave notice that he would call it up on Monday, February 10, for consideration. The Democratic Senators have signified their intention not to filibuster against the measure, but to permit it to pass after reasonable time for debate. They have suggested ten days as progress is made in the proceedings of the ample time, and the prospects are good that a flood of financial oratory will flow for that space of time. The minority Senators will oppose the Aldrich bill with a substitute of their own, just which one it has not yet been determined; but its principal feature will be that the emergency notes to be issued are to be Treasury notes instead of national bank notes, as the Aldrich bill provides.

Mr. Aldrich said that the majority was con sidering certain amendments to the feature of the bill relating to railroad securities. The Aldrich bill is designed to mee sudden demands caused by financial

stringencies by authorizing national banks on deposit of bonds to issue additional circulating notes to the amount of their unimpaired capital and surplus. It provides that any national banking association which has circulating notes

outstanding, secured by the deposit of United States bonds, to an amount of not less than 50 per cent. of its capital stock, and which has a surplus of not less than 20 per cent., may apply for the authority to issue notes secured by the deposit of bonds other than Government bonds.

In place of the provision that the amount and time of issue of these notes were to be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency the committee placed that responsi lity in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and added the following

In order that the distribution of notes to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be made as equitable as practicable between the various sections of the country the Secretary of the Treasury shall not approve applications from associations in any State in excess of the amount to which such State would be entitled of the additional notes herein authorized on the basis of the proportion which the unimpaired capital and surplus of the national banking associations in such State bear to the total amount of unimpaired capital and surplus of the national banking associations of the United States. Provided, however, that in case the applications from associations in any State shall not be equal to the amount which the associations of said State would be entitled to under the method of distribution the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion, to meet an emergency, assign the amount not thus applied for to any applying association associations in States in the same section of the country.

The amount of notes to be issued against the bonds so deposited was increased by the committee from 75 per cent. of their market value to 90 per cent. in the case of all except railroad bonds, which remain at 75 per cent., as originally fixed. The amount of currency notes, together with the regu-lar circulating notes, are not to exceed the amount of the unimpaired capital and sur-plus of any bank, and the aggregate amount of the emergency notes to be issued is not to exceed \$500,000,000, the committee doub-

ling the amount fixed by the bill originally. Section 2 prescribes the bonds to be deposited by the banks as security for the emergency notes. In addition to United States bonds they include bonds of any State, city, town, county, or other legally constituted municipality or district in the United States, which has been in existence for ten years, and for the ten years period has not defaulted in the payment of either principal or interest on any funded debt, and whose funded indebtedness is not in excess of 10 per cent, of the valuation of its taxable property; and the first mortgage bonds of railroads which have paid not less than 4 per cent. on capital stock contin-uously for five years previously. The com-mittee added a proviso to the railroad bonds that the road "in compliance with existing law reports regularly to the Interstate Commerce Commission a statement of its condition and earnings." There was also added by the committee a requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury shall obtain information as to the value and character of the municipal and rail-road bonds to be accepted as security and furnish the banks with a list of those that

would be accepted.

On emergency notes issued upon deposits of 2 per cent. United States bonds the banks of 2 per cent. United States bonds the banks are required to pay a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. each six months; on United States bonds paying higher interest the tax is one-half of 1 per cent. and on State, railroad and other bonds the notes are taxed one-half of 1 per cent, a month. Section 5 provides for the withdrawal of the emergency notes by depositing law-

of the emergency notes by depositing law-ful money against them.

Section 6 directs the printing and stor-ing in the various sub-treasuries of emer-gency notes ready for instant use.

The committee struck out of the bill the requirement that national banks outside of reserve or central reserve cities should at least two-thirds of their reserve

hold at least two-thirds of their reserves in lawful money, leaving it at 15 per cent. of their deposit liabilities, as at present.

### Judge Parker as Counsel for the Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Alton B. Parker. candidate for President on the Democratic ticket in 1904, spent the day in a law office as attorney for the American Federation of Labor, busy hearing testimony before an examiner in chancery in the injunction proceedings brought by the Bucks Stove and Range Company against the federation to permanently enjoin a threatened boycott. He declined to discuss politics.

New Anti-Injunction Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- S nator Gore of Oklahoma introduced a remarkable antinjunction bill to-day in the Senate. It forbids the issuance of any injunction or restraining order in labor disputes except upon the proof that it is necessary to pre-serve property rights and declares that conferences between labor leaders and per-sons employed and those seeking employ-ment shall not constitute a conspiracy.

### Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 - The Monito, Arkansas has arrived at Norfolk, the stop ly

ship Arethusa at Buenos Ayres, the col-lier Hannibal and the gunboats Machias and Was- at New York yard and the cruiser Des Moines at Tompkinsville

#### Army and Navy Orders. WARRINGTON, Jan. 30 .- These army orders were

lasued to day:

Major Charles T. Kleffet, surgeon, to San Francisco for examination for retirement.

Capt. Charles M. Bundel, Sixteenth Infantry, to San Francisco General Hospital for treatment.

Capt. Howard L. Landers, Goast Artillery, from 112th Company to duty on staff of commanding officer, Artillery District of the Delaware. ssued to-day:

These navy orders were issued: Rear Admiral L. C. Logan, placed on the retired list.
Midshipman A. J. Chantry, Jr., from the Milwaukee to the Navy Department.
Assistant Surgeon F. E. Sellers, from naval
hospital, Annapolis, to Naval Academy,
Chaplain A. W. Stone, to navy yard, Boston,
Craplain J. McC. Bellows, from navy yard. Boston, to the Mississippi on Pebruary 3.

## COST OF INCREASE OF ARMY PAY.

Will Amount to \$8,927,392 a Year.

to-day presented to the Senate a report

showing the cost of the increase and the com-

parative pay and cost of living of the men

in the services of other countries. The bill

ncreases the pay of army officers, which

carries with it the pay of naval officers as

well, from 25 per cent. in the lower grades to 5 per cent. for Lieutenant-Generals, and

for the enlisted men authorizes the Presi-

dent to fix their pay at a rate not exceeding

At the percentages named in the bill the

increase for the 4,268 officers now on the

active list will amount annually to \$2,362,852

and for those on the retired list to \$594,373.

while the cost for the increase in the pay of

the enlisted force if carried to its maximum

would amount to \$5,970,168, or a total of \$8,927,392. The report goes on to show that the present rates of pay have been in force for forty years, in which time the wages in all industries have increased greatly, as

\$37,600 SAVED.

40 per cent. above the rate now provided.

Senator Warren's Figures Show That I Washington, Jan. 30 .- In connection with his bill increasing the pay of the officers and ON ELECTIONS. enlisted men of the army Senator Warren

He Would Have Contributions to Campaign Funds Made Public Before Election, Otherwise News Would Come Too Lates to Be of Advantage to the People

Bryan appeared before the House Committee on Elections of the President, Vice-President and Members of Congress to-day for the purpose of discussing the McCall bill providing for publicity of campaign contributions. Mr. Bryan was urging that the subject was not a partisan one and that he did not advocate the passage of such a law in a partisan spirit. He referred to the fact that Mr. McCall had introduced one bill on the subject. "And." said Mr. Bryan, "he is a Republican. Mr. Cockran has offered another measure along similar lines, and he is a Democrat.' Mr. Cockran sat beside Mr. Bryan and apparently unconsciously nodded in ap-

Attention is also called to the greater expense now of uniforms and equipment and to the fact that now the officers and men must serve in far distant points—the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico—whereas The McCall bill was drafted by the Perry Belmont publicity committee, which Mr. Belmont has been urging before Congress for the last two or three years. He was present at the hearing, as was Mr. McCall and other members of his committee and of Congress who are interested in the

forty years ago the service was confined to the United States proper.

In comparing the pay of officers and men with those of other countries the report points out that it is unfair to take it on the many bears of the rest of living. mere basis of pay, because the cost of living is so different. Taking, however, countries on this continent, where the cost of living is more similar, it shows that the Canadian Mr. Bryan was late in arriving, but the more similar, it shows that the Canadian officers and men are better paid than on this side of the border, and in Chile, one of the few other countries maintaining a standing army, the private receives \$25 a month, against \$13 in the United States, and the civilian Brigadier-General is paid \$8,400 a year, against \$7,500 for the American of the same rank, with those of the lower grades proportionately differing. Compared with the pay of the navy, where the average for He said he appeared only to urge the general principle embodied in the bill. He the pay of the navy, where the average for the enlisted men is \$35, the difference is even greater, for the average in the army is only \$17.75 a month. Item for 34 Policemen for House Office not be ashamed to have the world know. Building Taken Out of Deficiency Bill.

Starting with this proposition the sub-WASHINGTON, Jan. 39.-An unexpected, and in the opinion of many members of the House of Representatives an unnecessary, increase of expenses in connection with the occupancy of the new House office building was brought to the attention of the House to-day. A paragraph in the Urgent Deficiency bill provided for the appointment of thirty-four policemen for the building at a total annual cost of \$37,600. This was attacked by Mr. Mann of Illinois, in whose opinion all that could be justified under the remotest possible contingency was the employment of twelve or fifteen watchmen during the sessions of Congress and four or five during the recesses at \$60

and four or five during the recesses at \$60 a month apiece.

Mr. Tawney, in charge of the bill, defended the item. It represented, he said, the judgment of the superintendent of the Capitol and the sergeant-at-arms as to the requirements of the situation, and prompt action he declared to be demanded for the good name and fame of the House itself.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee also opposed the appropriation. "Why," he said, "that is one policeman for about every ten members. If we vote for this police force in the name of God what will the people think of us? [Laughter.] Where are these men to come from?"

A voice—Not from Tennessee.

Mr. Gaines—Of course not. Half a dozen men from that State could make even this House behave itself. [Derisive and in-House behave itself. [Derisive and incredulous laughter.] redulous laughter.)
The paragraph went out on a point of rder made by Mr. Jones of Washington.

JOHN SHARP GETTING READY. Trying to Accustom Himself to the Atmosphere of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- "The fact is," said John Sharp Williams to a gentleman who had twice ineffectually sought to gain his attention by calling "Senator," "I haven't got accustomed to the title. But I've begun to accustom myself to the atmosphere of my field of labor to be. To-day I went over to the Senate chamber, slipped into the cloakroom on the Democratic side and tried to feel at home

"Did you tell a story?" was asked. "No, I didn't."

"No, I didn't."
"Well, you can't hope to rank as a Senator until you have told a cloakroom story and it has been printed."
"Well, I did borrow a cigar from a new Senator. Then I sauntered over to the Republican side as carelessly as I could, took a seat alongside a brand new Senator there, almost as new as I will be, and chatted with him with as much bof an air to the manwith him with as much of an air to the manner born as my perturbed condition would permit. From time to time I shall repeat the visit in the hope that I shall be able to fully accustom myself to the change when

### JOINT ARMY MANŒUVRES. The Site of One Encampment Will Be at

Pine Plains, in Dutchess County, N. Y. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The site for the encampment next summer for the joint manœuvres of the Regular soldiers of the Department of the East and the militia organizations in States in that department has been tentatively selected by the War Department. It will be located at Pine Plains, in Dutchess connty, N. Y., instead of at Mount Gretna, Pa., where the camp was located in the summer of 1906. Other encampments will be held at American Lake, Wash.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Chiokamauga Park, Tenn.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Riley, Kan., and at Camp Nacimiento, Cal. The exact dates for the encampments have not been settled. They will however take place either in July or organizations in States in that department however, take place either in July or

### Army and Navy Promotions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. - The President to-day sent the following nominations to

the Senate: Army-Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals: Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers Ramsay D. Potts, Fifth Field Artillery.

Navy-Commander to be a Captain; Albert Revenue Cutter Service-Cadet Engineer to be a Second Assistant Engineer: Harvey

Fletcher Johnson of Virginia.

Major Sewall Resigns From the Army WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Major John S. Sewall of the Corps of Engineers has resigned from the army and his resignation has been accepted by the President. Major Sewall is a native of Tennessee and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1891. During the Spanish-American war he served as a Major and later as a Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Volunteer Infantry.

#### Bills Passed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The Senate to-

day passed the following bills: Authorizing the construction of a steam vessel for the revenue cutter service on the Pacific coast at a limit of cost of \$250,000. Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to procuse a site and erect thereon an immigrant station building at the port

House Passes the Urgent Deficiency Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- After being before the House in committee of the whole for the past week the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was passed to-day substantially as reported. It then carried a stantially as reported. It then carried a total of \$24,174,450 and in the course of the week something over \$400,000 was stricken

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-William Jennings

committee waited patiently to hear him. assumed in the first place that all were agreed that an election was a public affair and participation in politics a civic duty. He thought no one would defend a secret means to advance a private object. He would not waste time in discussing with a man who contended otherwise than that elections were public affairs, that all arguments used in elections should be used publicly and all means employed to secure the election or defeat of a candidate should be means which the one using them would

ject, he said, was an easy one, How can we best secure the publicity of all matters pertaining to elections? Reforms, he said, only come when there are abuses to be corrected. Now the thing to be remedied in American politics was the use of money to secure the control of the Government and to prevent that control from falling into the hands of those who had a purpose that was antagonistic to the public purpose. that was an agonistic to the public purpose. Whenever a man resorted to secrecy he must have something to gain that he did not want the people to know about, or he distrusted the participation of the people. Continuing Mr. Bryan said the most important feature of any bill which could be enacted on the subject was that the contributions should be made known before the election. He recognized that there was an advantage in finding out after the horse is stolen how the door came to be unlocked, but it was of much more to be unlocked, but it was of much more importance to find out before hand that a theft was contemplated. The trouble

with publicity after elections, he said, was that the knowledge came too late to be of any advantage to the people in that elec-tion and when the next campaign rolled around the statement was always made that the personnel of the committee had been changed and that this time they were going to have honest and upright elections. So, publicity after the elections would not reach the root of the evil. But if publicity before elections was compelled the public would know who was interested in the campaign and could judge whether those teresta were public interests or private

Mr. Bryan maintained that there was no objection to individuals making contributions to campaign funds. It was a patriotic duty, he thought, and he pointed out that much had been made of the fact, as shown by Chairman Cortelyou, that in 1904 there had been 6,000 individual contributions to the Republican campaign fund. But this number, he said, represented an infinitesimal proportion of the 7,000,000 votes that the President polled. It was to prevent the sale of elections at public auction, he said that he insisted upon this publicity. And he commended the attitude of the President on this subject.

"I am very glad," he said, "that the President has taken up this matter, for if members of only one party favored it it might be regarded as a partisan matter, but the Mr. Bryan maintained that there was no

be regarded as a partisan matter, but the President has spoken so earnestly on the subject of campaign contributions that I am sure that the fact that I am a Democrat will not place suspicion upon my argu-ments, for I have the same interest in this matter that the President has expressed. I have a public interest and I have a far greater interest in Government and in pubquestions than any personal conc that I might have about the triumph of a party or about the success of my individual, and I assume that the President and those who like him have spoken out in the Repub-lican party have the same broad general

interests that Democrats have who have oken out."
Members of the committee asked Mr Bryan various questions as to his plan for accomplishing the purposes sough and these were answered by Mr. I to the effect that he advocated only general principle involved and thought the members of the committee, working in harmony on the subject, could construct a measure which would be broad enough to attain the ends sought and still be within constitutional limitations. He left that matter entirely to the committee, he said. The members of the committee were so highly pleased with Mr. Bryan's remarks voted to have them printed for distribution.

# Bill Increasing Mail Subsidies to 84 Per

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report authorizing the payment of mail subsidies on steamship lines to South America, the Philippines, Japan! China and Australia and at double the rates previously paid to vessels of the second class. The lines which it is designed to establish or already in operation, are of less than 20 knots speed on which the mail subsidy is \$2 per mile. The bill authorizes the payment to be made at the rate for 20 knot vessels, which is \$4 per mile

New Revenue Vessel for This Harbor Washington, Jan. 30 .- The Senate Comnittee on Commerce to-day reported fa-

orably Senator Depew's bill authorizing

the construction of a new revenue vessel for service in New York harbor to take the place of the cutter Manhattan.

A favorable report was also authorized on Senator Kean's resolution directing a survey of the Hackensack River from Newark Bay to Anderson street bridge in the town of Hackensack. On motion of Senator Kean the resolution was later taken up

and passed

Bill for Reflef of the Van Cott Estate. Washington, Jan. 30 .- Senator Depew to-day introduced a bill to relieve the Van Cott estate and the sureties on the bond of the late Cornelius Van Cott from the payment to the United States of \$1,285, representing the salary paid to one H. Clayton Groff for a period of nine months during which he was carried on the ray rolls of the New York city post office without authority of law by the late Postmaster Van Cott.

# Tillman Offers a Ratiroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Tillman introduced a bill "requiring interstate transportation corporations owning capital stock in other transportation corporations to obtain the con-sent for such ownership of the legislatures of the States in which are located the transportation lines of the corporations whose stock is so owned and also the like consent of Congress."

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CHURCH TRIAL OF DR. BUCKLEY. Methodist Ministers Examining Charges Against "Christian Advocate" Editor. The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Amocate, and one of the

most prominent figures in American Methodism, is facing charges of alleged disloyalty and scandal which have been brought against him by the Rev. George A. Cooke of Brandon, Vt. If Dr. Buckley is adjudged guilty by the commission of nine Brooklyn ministers now sitting as a preliminary court at the Hanson Place Methodist Church in Brooklyn he will be tried before the New York East Conference at its meeting next May.

Dr. Buckley's home is in Morristown, N. J., but he was formerly pastor of the Hanson place church and has remained in the jurisdiction of the South Brooklyn district, which places his case under the supervision of the Rev. C. S. Wing, Pre-siding Elder of the district.

The hearing began yesterday. It was behind closed doors. It was leraned that the real cause of the trouble was found in Dr. Buckley's defence of Prof. B. A. Bowne of Boston University at his trial for heresy of Boston University at his trial for heresy four years ago. As in the present instance the Rev. George A. Cooke was accuser. In the course of a long and somewhat sensational trial Dr. Buckley had occasion to take exception to some of Mr. Cooke's statements. When Dr. Buckley got through with the witnesses and finished with the accuser there was nothing left of the charges against Prof. Bowne and he was cleared. It is said that the Rev. Dr. Cooke has never It is said that the Rev. Dr. Cooke has never forgiven Dr. Buckley for some of the shafts of wit that he let fly at the trial and that he has based his charges against Dr. Buckley

against his conduct at the Another, and it is said by Dr. Buckley's friends the chief cause of Dr. Cooke's dislike of Editor Buckley, was the refusal of th latter to allow an advertisement of Dr. Cooke's pumphlet on "The Integrity of Our Episcopacy" to appear in the Christian Advocate. The sub-titles of the pamphlet which has been published in Brandon, Vt., and is on sale at ten cents a copy, are Some Suggestions to the General Conference of 1908. Revealing a Crisis in the Affairs of Methodism." The pamphlet is described by a prominent Methodist clergyman as being filled with "criticism of the Church of the officers of the Church and of its institutions." The same minister said yesterday that Dr. Buckley's refusal to admit an advertisement of the pamphle in the Christian Advocate was one charge which the preliminary court had under

consideration It was said that the trial probably would end to-day. It is not thought likely the case will be sent to the conference.

VICTORY FOR SUNDAY CLOSERS. United States Court Refuses to Meddle With Missouri Statutes.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30 .- The reform movement got a big boost to-day when in a decision handed down in the District Court Judge McPherson declined to interfere with the officials of this county in the enforcement of the Missouri statute making unnecessary labor on Sunday a misde-

neanor. The case was that of Nance O'Neil, an actress, and the local theatres, who sought to enjoin the Grand Jury from indicting

them. This is a victory for Judge William H Wallace of the Criminal Court, who in his campaign against Sunday labor has caused the indictment of 2,000 stage folk and theatrical managers and attaches, as well as hundreds of storekeepers. In the opin

on the Court said:
"This Court expresses no reference to the construction to be given to the Sunday statutes of this State. That the Missouri Legislature has the power to enact Sun-day statutes no man of common sense questions. Whether the Criminal Court of Jackson county is right or wrong, United States courts cannot and must not inter-fere. The dignity of this court must be maintained, and it cannot be maintained if it undertakes to concern itself with local police questions of the State properly and exclusively lodged with the States when our Government was organized

To Consider Droege's Case. A conference will be held at the District Attorney's office to-day of a representative

of the Corporation Counsel, Finar Chrystie lawyer for the grievance committee of the Bar Association, and Assistant District Attorney Smyth with regard to the case of Magistrate Droege, who admitted recently that he had given \$250 to a lawyer to hand to a reporter with a view to suppressing an article about the Mazistrate's court.

Assistant Secretary Murray Much Improved. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-Lawrence O. Murray of New York, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who has been seriously ill during the past week, suffering from complications following an attack of grip, is much improved to-day and no grip, is much improved to-day and no serious results are anticipated. It will probably be several days before Mr. Murray will be able to return to his office in the Department. Mr. Murray is from Steuben county. N. Y. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor when George B. Cortelyou was at the head of that Department. He was Deputy Comptroller of the Currency in the second administration of President Cleveland.

As the days begin to lengthen, The cold begins to strengthen.

Real winter is only beginning. Think of February snows and worse to come in March. The warm weather of January melted many dollars off the price of some of our most desirable overcoats. All materials and sizes with a great array for the man hard to fit.

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# PAWNBROKERS' SALES.

L. L. FIRUSKI, Auct., 70 Bowery, sells 10 A. M. Jan. 31 Fine consignment lewery.

Feb. 3-H. Philipper L. I. FIRUSKI, Auct., 70 Bowery, sells 10 A. M. Jan. 31—Fine consignment jeweiry.

Feb. 3—H. Phillips, 157 Bowery; diamonds, watches, jeweiry, &c., pledged prior Jan. 23, 1907, Nos. 67950 to 71600; 355 West 122th 8t., prior Jan. 23, 1907, to No. 41500, all older dates.

Feb. 4—Wm. Goldstone, 103 Park row, formerly 87 Park row; diamonds, watches, jeweiry, &c., pledged from Oct. 4, 1906, to Jan. 15, 1907, Nos. 2013 to 22825, all older dates.

Feb. 5—1. Harlem, 606 8th av.: diamonds, watches, jeweiry, &c., pledged prior Jzn. 25, 1907, all older dates. jeweiry, &c., pledged prior Jan. 25, 1907. all olde dates.
Feb. 5—D. Mayer, Hoboken: M. Speier & Co. 1531 2d av.; clothing pledged prior Jan. 25, 1907. Feb. 7—J. F. Lemon & Co., 476 6th av.; diamonds watches, jeweiry, &c., piedged prior Jan. 7, 1907. Nos. 22062 to 31115, all older dates. E. Alter & Speiegged prior Jan. 25, 1907. from No. 21085 to 24570 all older dates.

CENTRAL AUCTION CO., M. Sheeban, Autoncer, 1370 Broadway, sells 11 A. M.; diamonds, feweiry, sliverware, &c., pledged to No, 30500, Nos. 1, 1966, and old datch held over.

Feb. 5—By J. Simpson & Co., 225 Park row; diamonds, jeweiry, sliverware, &c., piedged to Dec., 1906, Nos. 1 to 38500, also goods piedged with Labavidow, 917 6th av., to Jan 1, 1977, Nos. 1 to 4214, all dates and numbers held over.

Feb. 7—By Fillin; jeweiry, &c.

ELI SOREL, 68 Bowery, sells 10 A. M., all goods piedged urior Jan. 15, 1907.

Jan 31—Jewery, watches, diamonds, odds and ends, dc.; F. Sobel d Son, 1425 2d av.

Feb. 3—Ciothing; Sobel Bros., 822 Columbus av.
Feb. 8—Jewery, watches, diamonds, from No., 11000 to 15500; Sobel Bros., 822 Col. av.

JULIUS SHONGOOD. Auctioneer. by Jos. Shongood's Sons, Auct'rs, 94 Bowery. Feb. 4—Jeweiry, watches, diamonds and all goods up to Jan. 1, 1907, to No. 21400 and all held overs. B. & S. Aufses, 279 Stanton st. Feb. 6—Clothing, &c., picdged to Jan. 31 1907. J. Goldschmidt, 1137 2d av. CENTRAL AUCTION CO. Wm. McCarty Auct., 152 Canal st., sells 19 A. M. Feb. 6—By Fillin; clothing.

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pilloe in the city.